

The Poverty *of* A Great City



"JOBLESS"

1914-15 Year Book
of
The United Charities of Chicago

*(Containing data also for the years 1912-13 and
1913-14)*

The United Charities Is Not a Mere Relief Society, as some people think. Its Charter says it is to put into operation "The Best System of Relieving and Preventing Want and Pauperism."

This implies a broad program and at present the organization conducts the following

29 ACTIVITIES:

1. Department of Family Relief and Rehabilitation
2. Information Bureau—Eleven District Offices and General Office
3. Summer Outing Department
4. Summer Hospital for Convalescents
5. Camp Algonquin; 20 Acres; 16 Buildings
6. Tuberculosis Preventorium
7. Day Nursery
8. Kindergarten
9. Playground
10. Model Laundry
11. Classes for "Mothers Helpers"
12. Instructions for Expectant and Young Mothers
13. Classes in Domestic Science
14. Sewing Classes
15. Classes in English for Foreigners
16. Medical Dispensary and Laboratory
17. Two Dental Dispensaries
18. Mothers' Rest and Recreation Room
19. Visiting Housekeepers
20. Transportation Department
21. Interstate Forwarding Center Between Organized Charities of the United States
22. Special Ice and Coal Distribution
23. Social Service Registration Bureau; Organized and Partly Supported by the United Charities
24. Eyeglass Department
25. Social Service Library and Reading Room
26. Dept. of Educational and Publicity Work
27. Dept. of Field Training for Students in Social Work
28. Dept. of Volunteer Service
29. Dept. of Social Welfare Promotion (such as the securing of legislation to relieve unemployment, to secure care for the feeble minded, etc.)

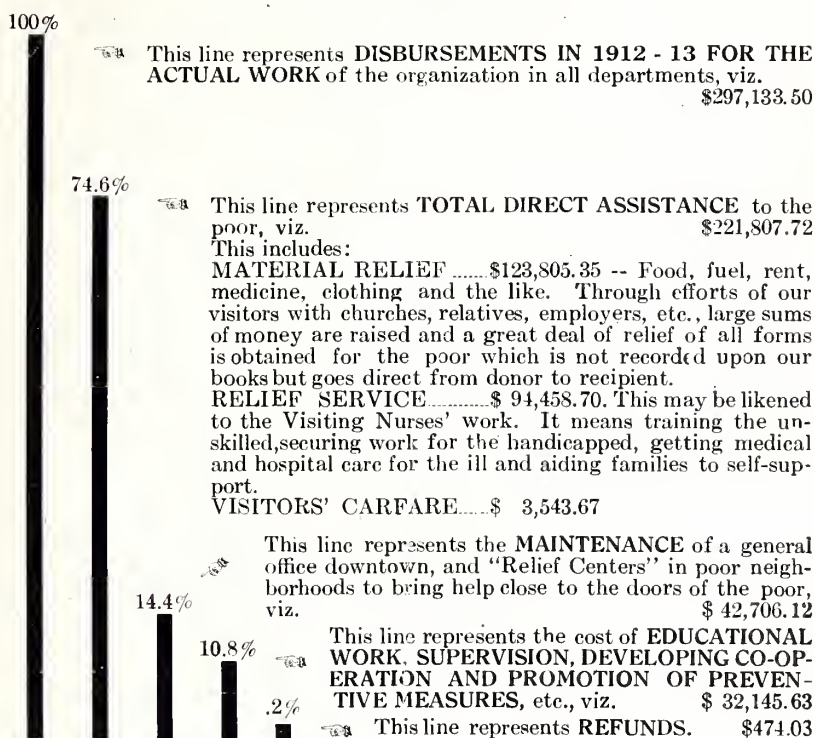
1914-15 YEAR BOOK

OF THE

UNITED CHARITIES

This sheet was inserted after the rest of the pamphlet was printed.

It is a more graphic presentation than the statement underneath and corrects minor errors.



One person in every 22 in Chicago was befriended by the United Charities in 1912-13



Only one person in every 312 in Chicago contributed to the United Charities in 1912-13.

The United Charities Is Not a Mere Relief Society, as some people think. Its Charter says it is to put into operation "The Best System of Relieving and Preventing Want and Pauperism."

This implies a broad program and at present the organization conducts the following

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lation to relieve unemployment, to secure care for the feeble minded, etc.)

1914-15 YEAR BOOK
OF THE
UNITED CHARITIES
OF CHICAGO

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30
1915

Amelioration
Rehabilitation
Prevention

GENERAL OFFICE
SIXTH FLOOR
168 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO


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This report has been delayed in the printing by the unusual amount of work entailed in the compiling of the facts and figures covering the largest year's work in the history of the United Charities; also in the hope that reference might be made to a new President for the organization, whom the Nominating Committee has been in search of for several months. Unfortunately, there is nothing yet to announce on this subject as this report goes to press.



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TRIBUTE AND RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

(Adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors,
March 29, 1915.)

The work of Charles Richmond Henderson in the charity field commenced in his student days and he continued as a social servant in the finest sense of the word through a period of half a century and more. His desire was always that the best principles and practices in the care of the unfortunate should prevail. He believed in the application of personal service as well as of material relief in charity work and held that just and effective treatment of the poor meant bringing them into the enjoyment of a share of the community's resources.

His mind was the guiding spirit in organizing the Bureau of Charities in 1894, as it had been theretofore in the work of the Central Relief Committee. He was active on the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Charities until that society and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society united in April, 1909, to form the present United Charities of Chicago. He was a member of the Board of Directors of this society from the beginning and in May, 1913, was prevailed upon to accept the presidency.

The industry of Dr. Henderson was truly remarkable, as all of his charity work was done in spare hours. For nineteen years, 1873 to 1892, he was pastor of churches in Terre Haute and Detroit; then he came to Chicago and was Professor of Practical Sociology at the University of Chicago, Professor in the Divinity School and University Chaplain until his death.

As president of the United Charities he rendered devoted service, giving the work the benefit of his rare judgment, wide experience and knowledge of social questions. During the two years of his presidency, the society has assumed larger responsibilities toward the problems of distress in Chicago than ever before in its history, and it was Professor Henderson's great concern that the organization should meet them in the most thorough and conscientious manner. He aided in raising the standard of the society's work so greatly as to make it one of the most efficient bodies of its kind in the

world. On the other hand he was ever keenly appreciative of the trials and difficulties of the staff of workers dealing daily with every form of human misery. His leadership in the Board of Directors was always helpful, illuminating and inspiring.

While active in organized work of ameliorating distress, Professor Henderson throughout his life gave largely of his time, thought and practical effort to many of the larger social and industrial betterment movements, such as those for sickness, accident and unemployment insurance, for the abolition of child labor and for tenement and prison reform. He believed and preached that the social consciousness in operation in all relations of life would effect radical reductions of those ills of the body politic which charity is called upon to cure.

He has served not only city but state, nation and the world on Commissions, such as the Mayor's Commission on Unemployment, the State Commission on Industrial Disease, as President of the International and American Prison Congresses, as President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, as President of the National Children's Home Finding Society, as Associate Editor of the American Journal of Theology, of the American Journal of Sociology, and of the American Journal of Criminology and Criminal Law, and as the Barrows Lecturer to the Orient in 1913.

Through his university teaching in the field of applied sociology, he gave instruction to thousands of young people who have since led lives of service and of social righteousness.

It was but natural during the past winter to find him in the forefront in the movement for remedying the serious unemployment situation in our midst. Herein he labored day and night and even after he had received the physician's warnings, he worked many days in formulating and advancing bills in the State Legislature aimed to prevent recurrent unemployment, to reorganize the State Employment Bureaus and to provide for unemployment insurance.

Professor Henderson at all times was indefatigable and passionately earnest to better the lot of those who fall into misfortune and distress. The humanitarian tasks he undertook were manifold, absorbing and exhausting. He was an international authority on many subjects related to social, civic and industrial reform; a writer and speaker who combined facts and charm of style. As a man he won hearts with ease because he loved men and believed in them. He was truly "scholar and gentleman."

His place on earth cannot be filled, but his big brotherly ways, his fine loyalty to friends, his devotion to great humanitarian causes, his deep and broad religious nature will be long remembered and will incite emulation. Thus his spirit remains with us.

Resolutions.

Whereas, In the wisdom of Providence there has been taken from us this day our beloved friend and co-laborer, the President of the United Charities, Charles Richmond Henderson, and

Whereas, We, the members of the Board of Directors of this organization, in special meeting assembled, Monday, March 29th, 1915, desire to give expression to our deep grief over the passing away of our leader and inspirer; and recognizing that in the death of Professor Henderson, the United Charities of Chicago, the city of Chicago, indeed the world, has lost one whose place it will be impossible to fill, a champion of the poor and distressed, a noble man, a true citizen, a social servant of the highest order;

Be It Therefore Resolved, That we put upon record our deep sense of appreciation of his untiring and lastingly beneficial services in connection with the work of this organization and in the cause of humanity;

Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. Henderson our deep and heartfelt sympathy in her great bereavement;

Resolved; that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this society and copies sent to the sorrowing family and to the press of Chicago.





TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN STICKNEY CABLE.

The Directors of the United Charities of Chicago, in meeting assembled this 14th day of October, 1915, desire to record their deep sense of loss in the death of the President of the Society, Benjamin Stickney Cable, which occurred on September 27th.

For a long time a good friend of the Society and a generous contributor to its funds, Mr. Cable consented to become its President in April of this year, at a time when the Society, owing to the recent death of its former President and the enormous volume of work forced upon it by depressed industrial and social conditions, much needed as its chief executive a man who possessed those qualities with which he was so abundantly endowed. His character combined a deep understanding and sympathy with human frailties and misfortunes, a calm and deliberate judgment on the questions and problems which came before him, great executive ability and a lovable personality which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

He assumed the burdens and responsibilities of his office with courage, enthusiasm and energy. He soon made the acquaintance and gained the confidence and admiration of not only the officers and directors but of many of the large staff of workers in the main office and the districts. His work was always well done, his counsel wise and carefully considered, his plans for the future constructive and of great value to the organization and his generosity and kindness unbounded.

During his term of office, all too short and now regretably brought to an end by his untimely death, he has performed a service to the United Charities and to the City of Chicago and its citizens which will be of lasting value. His place will be difficult to fill, but his memory and example will long be cherished by us who were so fortunate as to have been associated with him in this work.



THE POVERTY OF A GREAT CITY

REPORT OF THE UNITED CHARITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

The annual report of a charity agency that conceives the problem of poverty to be merely the problem of people who are temporarily short of funds, would, indeed, be a simple thing. It could merely tabulate the quantities of food—supplies, fuel, clothing, etc., which were given to a certain number of families in the year, together with the cost thereof and stop.

But the charity that has the broader conception of the subject, viz., that poverty is a many-sided thing, is related to the physical, mental and moral states of the individual, to environmental conditions in our social and economic life; that poverty is not necessarily dependency but that it may pass into dependency and on to pauperism—we say that such a charity cannot feel satisfied to report upon its stewardship in terms of material relief only. For its concern is deeper than merely to give comfort albeit it does that a plenty. Its concern is rather to save the dependent from taking the next slide downward toward pauperism, to change dependence into independence whenever humanly possible, and finally, to do all in its power to prevent the merely poor, the upward-struggling low income class from tumbling backward over the misery line.

Charity to an association with such an outlook is more than the giving of bread, more than the giving of raiment; charity is the giving of life, the more abundant life—health, ambition, efficiency, responsibility, ideals.

The United Charities, founded upon a broad charter, is in the field of social work in Chicago with the latter comprehensive conception of its problem and of its duty. Its operations are not always understood because its fundamental aims are misunderstood. And more and more it finds it wise to explain itself.

In reporting therefore upon the work of the United Charities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1915, our special task is to select from the great mass of possible facts and figures those which are most important.

I. HOW MANY CAME TO US?

The first outstanding fact is that there came to our nine district offices and the General Office in the year 62,973 ap-

plications from or in behalf of 22,105 different families, that in these families there were over 100,000 human beings, as many as there are in the whole city of Albany, N. Y., and further that this volume of want was greater than has ever before come to the United Charities, greater than has ever confronted any other single charity of our kind in the United States in a single year. This is no boast: it is the setting down in black figures of a lamentable fact. The number of families dealt with was 5,736 or 35 per cent more than in the year before and 12,033 or 119 per cent more than in the year 1909-10, five years ago.

II. WHY SO MANY?

A proper question is: "Why this great increase?" The answer is that over two years ago there began a world-wide cyclical period of industrial disturbance which threw great numbers of wage-earners out of employment. Then came the European war with its further devastating influence lasting until close to the present time. The result was a breaking up of normal living for hundreds of thousands of families in this country and of scores of thousands in Chicago. For many families who had been struggling just above the dependency line this situation in effect was an immediate push over that line. For others it meant a curtailing of expenditures first for the extra comforts of life, then for actual necessities: it meant borrowing from friends, relatives, loan sharks, a stretching of credit at the butcher's and grocer's, a repudiation of bills, an incessant tramping from factory to factory for jobs not to be found—and a final appeal for charity.

In 13,122 of the 22,105 families dealt with last year, there was found at least one person out of work; while in the year before, out of 16,369 families there were 6,325 such instances, or only one-half as many as in 1914-15. In 1912-13 the figures were: number of families—14,264; unemployed persons—1,922.

These figures indicate most clearly that unemployment means distress, that great industrial disturbance means great distress, and that not only to the person thrown out of work but also as a rule to at least one other person and often to four or five or six others. If the average number affected were three and one-half, then the lack of work for the 13,122 persons found unemployed in 1914-15 by the United Charities brought want and sorrow to over 45,000 men, women and children, a number equal to the population of Rockford, Illinois.

We submit that here is a cause of dependency which demands more and more serious attention on the part of thoughtful citizens, employers, public officials and humanitarians. And while the situation of the last two years has

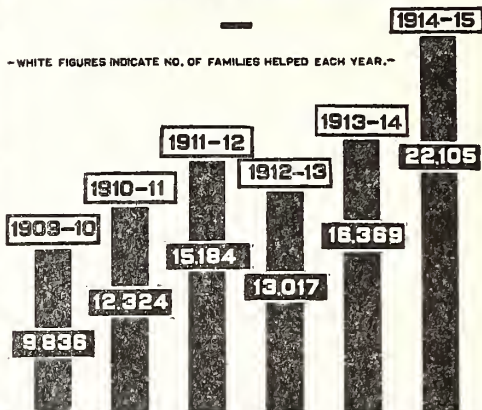
forced concern upon everybody over the unemployment evil yet the fact that in a measure this evil is an annually recurring one is likely to make us fatalistic and habituate sloth in its correction. Furthermore, when temporary prosperity comes, as at present, we are likely to forget altogether that beyond the present lie in wait other periods of industrial disturbance for which preparation should be made now. Involuntary employment for those competent and willing to work, for those who eagerly desire to remain economically independent and to support themselves and families—is to say the least, a cruel infliction. It is a problem more for the industrial captains than for the charity worker to grapple with. And yet with the problem still largely unsolved in our country, upon charity is forced a burden which is grievously heavy. What the United Charities did with its end of the job last year will be indicated later.

Another striking thing in the figures for last year is that of the 22,105 families that came to us, 12,834 or 58 per cent had never been known to us before. This was the first time they had been thrown over the dependency line as far as we know. At this time a large percentage of those who were unemployed are back at work and for the most part are taking care of themselves and their families, indicating that when opportunity for gaining a livelihood appears it is grasped by the average man. On the other hand, in hundreds of families hit hard last year through lack of work opportunity, there is now noticeable to our field visitors a lowered physical and, yes, spiritual stamina, a lowered labor efficiency.

Besides the unemployment factor in the situation last year, there is another important reason for the increase in our work over other years and that is the closer and more comprehensive co-operative relations with other social agencies. The sick cases that come to the nursing bodies, for example, were referred to the United Charities in larger numbers last year than in other years, the number having increased from 4,563 to 5,254 in a twelve-month period, first, because of the increase of such agencies; secondly, because of the growing conception of social needs in families dealt with, and finally doubtless because of growing confidence in our organization. This situation is, however, most strikingly illustrated in the case of co-operative relations with the public agencies, including the Municipal Courts. The public agencies referred cases to us 7,082 times last year as against 5,935 times in the previous year, a 19 per cent increase. From the Municipal Courts alone 993 references were made last year as against 457 in 1913-14, an increase of 117 per cent, this being due, undoubtedly, to the deeper recognition on the part of the court officials of other social service needs in the cases coming before them than merely the legal action of the court.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO'S POVERTY!

SHOWING YEARLY BURDEN BORNE BY
UNITED CHARITIES
OVER A SIX YEAR PERIOD



1914-15

THE TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT!

IN EACH OF 13,122 OF THE 22,105 FAMILIES BEFRIENDED IN YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1915 THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE PERSON OUT OF WORK.

13,122

1913-14

IN EACH OF 6,325 OF THE 16,369 FAMILIES BEFRIENDED IN YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1914 THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE PERSON OUT OF WORK.

6,325

1912-13

IN EACH OF 1,922 OF THE 13,017 FAMILIES BEFRIENDED IN YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1913 THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE PERSON OUT OF WORK.

1,922

To summarize the sources of all the 62,973 applications received last year in connection with the 22,105 families dealt with: 15,869 applications were made by other organizations, 10,952 by citizens other than applicants, and 36,152 by applicants themselves. Every time one of these cases came to us it had to be taken up for consideration by somebody connected with the society, which meant an enormous amount of labor and upon the action taken hung the welfare, probably the destiny of human beings.

Let it not be understood from what has been said that we would discourage the reporting of cases of need to the United Charities. Not at all. One of the fundamental planks of our platform is co-operation. All the work that should properly come to us we should accept. All we ask is intelligent understanding of our scope and limitations, what we can do and what we cannot do in order to avoid unnecessary complications.

III. SOCIAL STATE.

To deal wisely with a case of need obviously one cannot consider only the individual person who applies. It is necessary to know whether the applicant is part of a family group and then deal with the whole situation. Our field workers, therefore, make the necessary inquiries to this end and in the course of last year's activities accumulated the following data:

There were 51 unmarried couples dealt with, 68 unmarried mothers, 80 children's cases, 410 widowers (with children as a rule), 428 legally separated persons, 1,790 deserted wives, 3,119 widows, and 15,049 cases of married couples (usually with children). The interesting fact in this connection is that there were 5,309 more "married couple families" than in the year 1913-14. Most of the men in these cases were unemployed. The 22,105 families represented over a score of different nationalities. We submit that to have dealt in the same way with these many different types of social groups, of many different nationalities would have been folly, unintelligent social procedure, bound to bring ineffective results. That were the easy way—for example, simply to dole out a little money to each and all and let them run away. But they were not all dealt with alike. Each was considered according to actual needs and those things done which circumstances permitted.

IV. WHY THEY CAME TO US.

A while ago we pointed out that dependency has many origins. It is not all due to personal depravity, although some is. It is not all due to drink, although too much may be. It is not all due to lack of opportunity, although too large a percentage is. The competent social worker must analyze,

reflect, balance conditions he finds if he would minister effectively to the poor in a great city. In some cases the direct cause of the dependency is clearly ascertainable; in many, probably most, it is not. To be on the safe side, in the United Charities for several years we have been putting down not things that we are willing to designate "causes" but rather "disabilities." In some families more than one type of disability is discovered, but whatever was found was considered a misfortune, something other than normal. To mention a few of these will be sufficient to illustrate.

There were found besides the 13,122 unemployed persons already referred to:

589 imprisoned persons, 664 cases of insanity and feeble-mindedness, 655 aged persons, 680 accident cases, 1,358 chronically-disabled individuals, 1,885 tuberculous persons, and 4,018 instances of acute illness.

Here again it is worth while asking if in the face of such varied conditions as found, wholesale, stereotyped charity methods would have availed much; whether, indeed, they would not have helped merely to prolong misery.

V. WHAT WAS DONE.

To put down everything that is done in a year by a modern social service agency like the United Charities is impossible, first because under the pressure of work some counting is crowded out and secondly because some of the finest services rendered to the poor elude statistical enumeration. We cannot very well say so many ambitions revived, so many hopes given effective application, so much encouraging sympathy given and yet a vast amount of just this sort of human service is being rendered all the time. But the following items of work reducible to figures will be of interest.

A. Family Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

This covers the work in the nine district offices and at the application desk at the General Office, all of it under the supervision of Mrs. Katherine M. Briggs, General District Secretary.

ONE OF MANY.
A Terse Tale of Planned Charity;—Also Justice.

Jones, a laborer, wife and two children, self-respecting. Industrial accident to Jones—right arm amputated at shoulder. Ambulance-chasing lawyers—entanglement with firm. Suffering for want of food. No relatives.

United Charities called—emergency groceries and coal; rent paid; doctor consulted. Lawyers found to be unreliable. Man persuaded to accept honest attorney recommended by Legal Aid Society. Case taken to State Industrial Board. After some weeks of delay, award of \$1,300 granted.

In meantime, assistance steadily furnished by United Charities, the County Agent and several individuals who had become interested.

Visits made to or in behalf of applicants numbered 78,070. If each of these meant traveling one-half mile, this number of visits meant a distance of once and a half times around the earth's circumference.

Employment that was **temporary** was secured 977 times.

Employment that should have been **permanent** was found for 466 persons.

Relief Work of a temporary nature, devised by the organization to take the place of direct material assistance—this being in the nature of cleaning, painting, etc., around hospitals and institutions, also work for men in cleaning alleys and vacant lots all over Chicago and paid for out of our treasury—was provided for 6,074 persons. Special funds were obtained for the latter purpose and the co-operation of the City Bureau of Streets was secured in the way of supervision of the men.

Medical Aid, through the co-operation of the various nursing agencies, county physicians, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., for 8,190 persons.

Institutional care secured for 775 persons.

Legal Aid. With the help of the courts, the Legal Aid Society, Juvenile Protective Association, police, etc., secured for 946 persons.

Material Assistance in the form of food, fuel, rent, clothing, medicine, etc., from the United Charities treasury was granted to the amount of \$193,552.88, and another amount estimated as fully equal to this was secured from others for poor families, which went not through our treasury but direct from the givers, relatives, friends, former employers, churches, etc.

UP AND DOWN AND UP AGAIN

IS SENSIBLE CHARITY WORTH WHILE?

IT IS

Let's call them the X family. For years they had gone along an even path, the father working hard at his trade, the mother faithfully looking after her growing brood. They had had visions of acquiring a little home. The older children were attending school.

Here was a self-respecting group, eager to make its way on an independent footing. But reverses came. A new mite of humanity took the last bit of strength of its mother and both went on together to the other shore. Soon Dad fell a victim to inflammatory rheumatism and had to quit his job. Expenses piled high and the little savings were soon gone. What shall become of them all, nine of them, Dad and the eight children remaining, for there were eight, ranging from Joe, nineteen, down to a toddler of two? This almost worried the heart out of that father, especially since Joe seemed to find it difficult to stick to his work; he lost interest too easily—doubtless wasn't getting food enough to produce the necessary ginger.

Then somebody notified the United Charities and at once a trained worker went to the home. She found enough to do, you can imagine. Groceries and coal were the first necessities. They were secured and then the sympathetic inquiry proceeded, for she wanted to do more than give a little and run away.

There was the problem of Joe. Then there was Mary of sixteen, who had begun on the mothering job in the household and also as nurse to Dad. She wasn't overly strong either, so here was another problem. Three or four of the children should be kept at school too, but how could that be without shoes and proper clothes?

Two aunts of Mary's mother were found in another part of town and visited. They were not much more than poor,—but could they lend Mary a hand in looking after the youngsters if they were brought nearer? They could and would. So the nine X's were moved to a flat across from the aunts, who paid the moving bill.

The visiting nurse had been called in and she in turn called the County doctor. Together they tackled the inflammatory rheumatism and after a while got the upper hand of it.

The United Charities wroker tried out Joe on a test job as handy man at a hospital and paid him,—this in place of giving the same amount in direct relief. Joe liked the work and the hospital folks liked Joe, so they put him on the pay-roll at \$40.00 a month. Here was progress.

The tide was turning. Money was coming into the home. The foster-mothering of the aunts was bringing sunshine to replace the gloom. Dad was on the mend and expected soon to get back on the old job.

With a little charitable relief now and then, the family has been going along steadily for weeks on the upward path.

At the time of writing this little story, the charity worker, the nurse, the doctor and the Good Samaritan aunts all agreed that their efforts had been worth while and they felt a thrill of satisfaction at having been permitted to lend a hand. Do you blame them? And by the way,—if you, reader, paid your County taxes, or gave to the United Charities or to the Visiting Nurse Association,—you, too, have a right to enjoy a thrill. Do so.

Transportation, free or at special rates, was secured for 457 persons. Close relation with the railroads enabled us to secure these concessions, the action being taken each time only after investigation showing that the people would be better off in the other localities. Request for the same came from workers in the United Charities and in other social agencies.

Eye Glasses were secured through the generous co-operation of F. A. Hardy & Co. for 303 persons.

Direct Social Service Assistance was applied by an average of 123 paid employees through the year for which \$95,-436.53 was expended. Several hundred volunteers assisted also. The Good Fellow Department of the Chicago Tribune gave splendid co-operation in this relief work during the fall of 1914, the system in operation at that time being most intelligent and effective.

Other Forms of Assistance than those already enumerated were secured from miscellaneous agencies for 1,360 families.

In all, there were 34,486 Co-operative Contacts with other social agencies either in receiving cases from them or in referring cases to them and the number of such different public and private agencies was 1,092.

The Procedure in Dealing with a Dependent Family is always first to grant emergency aid whenever necessary, to get the facts, to weigh them, to plan for permanently bettering the conditions found, and in the execution of the plan to utilize money, personal service, the family's own inherent possibilities and the specialized services of community agencies fitted to deal with physical, mental and moral needs. All of this constitutes relief and rehabilitation effort and those who undertake it may well be called Social Physicians.

B. At the Mary Crane Nursery, in charge of Miss Myrn Brockett.

Nursery care, with medical and nursing service, and kindergarten and playground opportunity, was given to 485 children, 19,510 days' care being provided.

Classes for nursery maids were conducted and 2,994 days' training given to 28 girls.

In laundry, cooking and sewing classes, 2,967 days' instruction was given to 213 women.

In the dispensary 6,531 treatments were given to 1,943 persons.

This institution, because of the combination of activities it conducts and because of its spirit and methods is unique. It is visited by thousands annually and before the war had many European visitors who saw in it something from which to take lessons.

C. General Country Outing Department, under direction of Mr. B. C. Roloff.

Through this department, and with the co-operation of the "Daily News," 21 transportation companies, and of over 1,000 farm and village homes, 8,309 mothers and children were sent to 107 country localities, including Arden Shore Camp, Holiday Home and Camp Goodwill in Evanston, the parties sometimes having been recruited by other agencies. Arrangements were made also by this department for transportation of parties to Camp Algonquin, to the Tribune Summer Hospital and for one-day outings.

D. Camp Algonquin, in charge of Mrs. L. J. Collar.

696 mothers and children given ten day outings at this beautiful spot on the Fox river, 40 miles from Chicago.

E. Tribune Summer Hospital at Algonquin, also in charge of Mrs. L. J. Collar.

702 mothers and children, mostly convalescents, given a chance for recovery, with doctors and nurse in attendance.

F. One Day Outings

Were arranged for 3,844 women and children.

G. Tuberculosis Preventorium under direction of Mr. Ralph J. Reed.

In the beautiful "Forest of Arden," on the banks of Hickory Creek, one mile from Cherry Hill and three from Joliet, lies "Harlowarden," a little camp almost lost in a virgin wood. Seventy-six boys and girls from the Stock Yards District, little "skinnies" who were predisposed to tuberculosis, were sent during the past summer to this special camp of buildings and tents, to come under a carefully worked out program of life which covered two full summer months for each child with the object of building up the little wasted bodies and inuring them against the dread disease that was lurking in their blood ready to mow them down.

How well the plan succeeded is evidenced by the fact that there were ten boys and girls that gained between 7 and 16 pounds of weight each, while the total gain of the 76 children was 328 pounds. The camp was organized by prominent business men of our Stock Yards District Council and has been operated for three successive summers as a result of the devotion and hard work of the men and women of the Council.

The grand total of all kinds of outings made possible by the United Charities was 13,627.

H. Tribune Free Ice Fund, in charge of Miss Helen M. Crittenden.

804,400 pounds of ice was given to 3,620 poor families either through our district workers or the workers in other social agencies.



TENEMENT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN AT OUR CAMP ALGONQUIN
No "Keep Off the Grass" Signs Here.



"THE UNITED CHARITIES SPECIAL"

The United Charities' largest Summer Outing Party in 1915. One hundred and fifteen poor boys and girls ready for the change from smoky South Chicago to the woods and fields around Battle Creek, Michigan.



I. The Homeless Men Department.

This was discontinued after two months of the year had elapsed and the work turned over to the Municipal Lodging House and other Agencies. In the two months 69 special cases of men were dealt with and \$617.15 expended for material assistance.

J. Social Service Registration Bureau. Under the direction of Miss Crittenden.

Although this activity is under the general management of an executive committee representing the registering agencies, the every-day oversight falls to the United Charities and is, therefore, referred to here.

The Bureau was given birth by the United Charities in 1909 and has been housed under its roof ever since. Part of the support comes from the United Charities—part from other registering agencies.

The Bureau is one of the most important instruments for promoting effective social work in the city of Chicago. It prevents waste and duplication of effort, but more important, it furthers co-operation between the agencies in the city dealing with dependency and delinquency and causes to be brought to unfortunates better and more intelligent service than could possibly be brought to them if it were not in existence.

Last year 144 different social agencies used the Bureau, registering 139,873 times, while from the Bureau 166,266 reports and notifications were sent out to the affiliated bodies in connection with their current work.

K. Dental Dispensary. Under direction of Mr. Reed.

At the Stock Yards District House of Social Service.

Conducted in co-operation with the Englewood Dental Society that paid part of a dentist's salary.

773 children were given 3,718 treatments.

Another dental dispensary has recently been opened at our Nursery and Training School Building.

L.—Investigations and Reports for Out-of-Town Charitable Organizations—

Were made by our district workers and the Registration Bureau 996 times. This helped to facilitate the work for poor families in those other cities. A reciprocal service of similar sort is continually being requested by the United Charities.

M.—Eastland Relief Work.

After the terrible disaster of the sinking of the Eastland, in which 812 lives were lost, the United Charities was called upon as an Institutional Member of the Red Cross, to lend aid to that organization in handling the relief problem. It put at the task at different times 20 to 30 of its best workers, paying approximately \$4,000 out of its own funds for salaries. The late lamented President of our society, Mr. B. S. Cable, gave

\$1,000 to enable us to engage extra workers to relieve the strain brought upon the force left in the district offices to handle our regular work.

Other charities of the city also furnished some of their employees, the result being a co-operative job efficiently executed.

N. Social Service Library and Reading Room.

Although it is not generally known, the United Charities maintains a library and reading room open to students of social problems and social workers. While not comprehensive, yet it contains much important material that is not found in larger libraries. There are 775 volumes and approximately 3,500 pamphlets, as well as the reports of charity organization societies in 170 cities for some years back. A file of magazines and papers pertaining to social work are also kept. In addition there are records of the Relief and Aid Society, including the reports of that organization's activities during the great Chicago fire, and more or less complete records of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, Chicago Charity Organization Society and other social service organizations.

O. Co-Operation With the School of Civics and Philanthropy and the Loyola School of Sociology.

Approximately 60 students from these schools were given special training in the ranks of the United Charities employed staff and attended special classes conducted at the society's headquarters. Many of these students later enter the employ of the organization. In addition, the General Superintendent and the General District Secretary delivered a number of lectures at the schools.

P. Educational and Publicity Work.

By means of public exhibits, stereopticon and other lectures, newspaper articles, folders, dodgers, pamphlets and reports, the United Charities tries to keep the general public posted as to poverty conditions, results and remedies discovered by reason of the organization's continuous intensive study and survey in the homes of the poor. A comprehensive newspaper clipping bureau is maintained providing a complete history of Chicago's social welfare efforts as given in the public press. A stereopticon collection of over 600 slides has been built up and is loaned out to responsible local individuals when not in use by the organization. A collection of approximately 300 photographs and numerous cuts of poverty conditions in Chicago is also kept and used when possible for educational purposes. Newspapers and magazines of the city and state are provided with live material pertaining to Chicago poverty problems. In the course of the year hundreds of letters giving information to inquirers on special subjects related to our field work are written.

Q. Co-Operation in Larger Movements.

The United Charities, through its former President, the late lamented Professor Chas. R. Henderson, and others lent effective assistance in the various efforts made to deal with the Unemployment Situation. Prof. Henderson was secretary of one unemployment commission and chairman of another commission, both appointed by Mayor Harrison; he made many addresses, held conferences with public officials and citizens, wrote thousands of letters and took the lead in the drafting of a law to reorganize the weak state free employment office system. He strained himself to such an extent in the interest of the thousands of unemployed of the city as to tax beyond the limit his vital energies. His passing was a public calamity and brought to his memory the glory of martyrdom.

After he went away, others did their best to carry forward his work along this line. Thousands of pieces of printed matter were sent out from our office urging team-work and sanity in dealing with the relief situation. Although the exact bill urged by Prof. Henderson and two commissions with which he was identified was not passed, some important amendments to the existing law were put through with the result that we have an improved state employment bureau system, with advisory boards to supervise the same and to study and co-operate with other agencies in the solution of the unemployment problem in Illinois and the nation.

Other legislative measures which our organization assisted in securing the passage of in the 1914 general assembly, partly through its membership in the Illinois Committee on Social Legislation, and also through independent effort were the Vital Statistics Bill, the Feeble-minded Commitment and Detention Bill, the Amendments to better the Funds to Parents Act, and the Abandonment Law.

VI. DEFECTS IN THE WORK.

Certainly nobody connected with the United Charities would aver that its work in the last year was perfect. It has been far from that and its administrators know this best. Even though the public entrusted to us \$100,000 more than in the previous year, yet the total received was insufficient to meet all the needs that confronted us. We, therefore, could not put on enough trained workers to handle our task in the most efficient manner. The employees on the job clung to their heavy tasks with fine courage. While we enjoyed the co-operation of several hundred volunteers during the heavy months, even their supplementary labor did not give us the force we actually needed. Not all the family rehabilitation which should have been done was done. Too much of the work was of the emergency sort. The total volume of permanently helpful service

rendered through the year, nevertheless, was strikingly large and actually put hundreds of families on their feet.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The warmest thanks are here and now given to all who co-operated with the organization in the last year, a memorable year—to contributors, to other social agencies, to public officials, to the newspapers, to the churches, to our volunteer helpers, to our district committees and Councils.

VIII. NEEDS.

A. We should have more **District Social Service Centers** like that in the Stock Yards District to house various agencies. Who will give the money?

B. We need more **Visiting Housekeepers**. Who will give the money?

C. We need more **Volunteers**. Who will submit to training and direction?

D. We need a **More Logical and More Effective Arrangement** with the **County's Relief Department** in order that each may do the work it is best fitted for. Can we get together?

E. Chicago needs a great **Home for Convalescents** for the poor who now leave hospitals to return to employment and miserable homes before they should, often breaking down again or going through life permanently incapacitated. Will the County or some philanthropist provide this much needed institution?

F. **The Machinery in Cook County for Apprehending and Returning Deserting Husbands to Chicago** is still inadequate. Will the City, County and private social agencies co-operate to strengthen it?

G. Will all those who can do something to solve the **Problem of Unemployment** on a permanent basis do their respective parts—*now* while it is not so pressing but with knowledge that it will recur again and again, unless steps are taken in good season? This is a call to Captains of Industry, Public Officials, Legislators and Humanitarians.

H. **Chicago's Housing Ordinances** need to be protected against attack, and perfected so as to correct many unfortunate conditions now existing in the city and not covered by the present code. Poverty and bad housing are boon companions.

IX. CONCLUSION.

OUR SOCIAL VIEW-POINT

In conclusion, let it be emphasized that while the United Charities in the past year did a huge piece of work, and while



The House of Social Service

A New Kind of Social Service Center for Welfare Agencies.

The building is at 734 West 47th Street. It was opened April 14, 1914, and houses The United Charities' Stockyards Office, sub-station of the Visiting Nurse Association, Stock Yards branch of the maternity dispensary of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, the Stock Yards dispensary of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Stock Yards Dental Dispensary, and a sub-station of the Juvenile Protective Association. The property was bought and the building erected through the efforts of a committee of the Stock Yards District of the United Charities who secured contributions of interested citizens for the purpose.

IN EVERY SECTION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO THERE SHOULD BE SIMILAR CO-OPERATIVE CENTERS. WHO WILL CONTRIBUTE FOR THE PURPOSE?

it naturally takes a certain satisfaction in having been able to render a great amount of humanitarian service, in feeding the hungry, bringing means of cure to the sick, in cheering the weary of heart, in rescuing from despair and death; yet though this be true—this organization takes no pride in the fact that there *was* in this second city of the land, this city of wealth, so much misery that called for charitable attention.

We want to see the number of dependents ever decrease.

We want prosperity passed around more widely.

We want the knock of opportunity to come to the door of every household.

We want to see every man willing to work get that work.

We want the worker to get an adequate return for his labor, and we want him protected while at work against disease and accident.

We want exploitation of women and children to stop.

We want community health and housing conditions to be made less and less menacing.

We want educational facilities to be provided to fit every class in the city for efficient living.

All to the end that the merely poor shall not be shoved over the dependency line, so that unfortunate dependents shall have full opportunity to get back on their feet again; in short, so that misery shall be reduced to a minimum among our fellow-citizens.

CHARITY WITHOUT RELIEF

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

A worker in the Social Service Department of one of the city hospitals asked a visitor of the United Charities to call on the family of a widowed mother and five children.

The mother had been in poor health, but after a few weeks of hospital treatment was greatly improved. Since the death of her husband, two years before, she had undertaken the management of a little grocery. But gradually trade had fallen off; debts had accumulated and the mother had become utterly discouraged.

The visitor found the family living in the rear of the cold and dreary store. The stock was in disorder, the windows and showcases sad to look upon. All attempts at bookkeeping had been abandoned as receipts were so small it hardly seemed worth while, and an estimate of the value of the business was difficult to make.

The eldest boy, Tom, fifteen, had received a scholarship for excellent work in the grades, and was attending a business college. One girl, thirteen, and twins were in school. A boy of four completed the family.

At the college Tom was reported to be exceptional in his studies and in integrity of character. The oldest girl, Bess, was less fortunate; she was not a student.

An old friend of the father's, who had always been interested in the family, was consulted and two plans were suggested by the visitor—one, to sell the store and apply for a Mother's Pension, Tom to leave school and go to work; the other, to put the store on a paying basis with the expectation that Tom would be of great help. In that case, next fall Bess would be sent to a Trade School to learn to sew and make herself self-supporting. If the latter plan were adopted, U. C. would try to throw as much trade as possible to the store.

It was agreed to continue the store. Bess was to be sent to the Trade School, her father's friend to pay her carfare and provide for her clothing during the school

period. Tom was to keep a simple, but complete set of books, showing daily conditions. A list of the indebtedness and an inventory of stock was to be made and a copy given to the visitor, the books at all times to be open to the visitor's inspection and suggestion. All of this was gladly assented to, and arrangements made for someone from the wholesale house to make the inventory. Tom was to remain in school as everyone wished him to do, and to help early in the morning, after school and on Saturdays.

During the next call the visitor interested Bess in the appearance of the store; drew her attention to the mussy windows and cases; showed her how to arrange the shelves and to make the place look neat and business-like. Bess decided to take care of one side of the store while Tom should have the opposite. Each vied with the other to make his side attractive.

On Saturday evening when the visitor next called, the whole family had been at work since daylight and the store was shining. Every shelf displayed cans and boxes in orderly array, each showcase was bright and window displays were improved.

During the following week several orders were given by the United Charities and promptly filled. The visitor urged another charity society to place its orders here. Later she enlisted the interest of a former grocery owner, who had previously been assisted by the United Charities, but who had now sold out, and more business was obtained.

Each month has shown an increasing volume of trade, and on several calls lately made by the visitor, the once chilly and deserted store was found to be filled with patrons. Mrs. R., Tom and Bess were entirely too busy to talk. Customers won't wait.

As far as the United Charities was concerned, the expenditure for relief was nothing; but the expenditure of time for personal service, many hours.

As to results possible in work among poor families,—you never can tell—until you try.

WANTED: VOLUNTEERS.

The United Charities needs more men and women who will devote a portion of their time regularly to its important and interesting work. The qualifications are patience, common sense and willingness to co-operate with the experienced persons on the paid staff. The things needing to be done are many and varied,—suited to all tastes.

THINGS VOLUNTEERS CAN DO

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Visiting applicants placed in hospitals or institutions.
2. Persuading difficult cases to accept hospital treatment and accompanying them to hospital.
3. Securing specialists for particular cases (ex. orthopedic, bed-ridden cases).
4. Finding and renting new rooms for applicants.
5. Consulting hospital records.
6. Securing public records, as marriage, birth, etc.
7. Securing legal advice.
8. Acting as almoner, paying rents, etc.
9. Acting as interpreter.
10. Finding sale for hand work.
11. Securing employment for men and women.
12. Teaching women and children to cook and sew.
13. Making suburban or country reference visits.
14. Securing special art training for gifted children.
15. Making arrangement for convalescent care.
16. Special work in the reform of the intemperate.
17. Looking up employers, former landlords, references, previous residences, etc., of applicants after preliminary investigation has been made.

TASKS RELATING TO CHILDREN

18. Visiting schools, getting teacher's report of each child.
19. Writing full report for record.
20. Securing examination of defective children and accompanying them to physicians.
21. Making arrangements for child's entrance to recommended school or institution.
22. Taking children to buy shoes or clothing.
23. Getting in touch with truant officer, probation officer, school nurse, school visitor, etc.
24. Getting juvenile court record.
25. Tutoring backward children.
26. Coaching children nearing working age.
27. Securing the best employment for child commencing to work.

28. Securing co-operation of employer.
29. Making plans for recreation for working children.
30. Starting children at playgrounds or settlements and libraries.
31. Visiting families and inviting children to go on summer outings.
32. Arranging for parties and picnics and accompanying them.
33. Persuading girl to enter Trade School and making arrangements for her.

CLERICAL WORK

34. Keeping office hours, answering telephone, interviewing.
35. Stenographic work.
36. Making list of families and children for summer outings.
37. Making card index for special fund contributors.
38. Making map showing location of saloons, playgrounds, churches, settlements, etc.
39. Mending clothes which have been donated.
40. Making out special schedules.
41. Summarizing case records.
42. Making cards for street file.
43. Tabulating relief and treatment.
44. Entering bills.
45. Making up monthly reports.
46. Reviewing minutes of committee, checking up decisions with case record to see if they have been carried out and reported to committee.
47. Representing committee at meetings of other committees and of other societies.
48. Sending out notices of committee meetings.
49. Making card catalog of co-operating agencies.
50. Making card catalog of school children in applicants' families—
 - (a) Information on card concerning age, school attended, and grade.
 - (b) Flag cards to indicate the different schools.
51. Making map of district indicating location of schools and boundaries—
 - (a) Make spot map of school children from card catalog.
52. Maintaining index of type of problems.
53. Maintaining index of ebb and flow of reciprocal co-operation.
54. Serving as secretary of advisory committee.
55. Serving as secretary and maintaining an index of a district sub-committee on volunteer service.
56. Maintaining a list of donors of supplies.
57. Making out district monthly reports.

**VALUABLE CONDENSED INFORMATION IS IN THE
FOLLOWING TABLES.**

(Figures in most of the tables following are given for three years to show comparisons, since for 1912-13 and 1913-14 no comprehensive reports were issued.)

Families Under Care

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
New	12,834	8,810	6,371
Old (i. e. known to U. C. in other years)	9,271	7,559	6,646
Total Different Families	22,105	16,369	13,017
No. Persons in Total Families	100,285	72,818	56,840
Families in whose behalf visits were made for Charities in other cities..	1,085	896	933

Social State

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Children's Cases	80	66	75
Deserted Wives	1,790	1,740	1,622
Divorced	138	153	146
Married Couples	15,049	9,548	6,793
Separated	428	428	404
Single Men (resident)	417	356	184
Single Men (transient)	38	37	41
Single Women	405	420	349
Unknown	112	87	110
Unmarried Couples	51	40	61
Unmarried Mothers	68	111	183
Widowers	410	365	316
Widows	3,119	3,018	2,733

Nativity

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
American (colored)	913	627	502
American (white)	3,013	2,268	2,808
Austrian-Hungarian (except Bohemian and Hungarian)	670	391	244
Bohemian	643	491	379
Canadian	99	78	121
Danish	80	93	133
English	427	357	305
French	222	182	138
German	3,099	2,723	2,035
Greek	68		
Hollandese	97	91	83
Hungarian (Magyar)	402	257	200



Some of the Jobless Who Were Given Jobs

During the spring of 1915, the United Charities devised relief work in the nature of cleaning alleys, vacant lots and viaducts for 1,729 married men with families, known to the district workers of the organization and all were in dependent condition. The men were part of the great army of unemployed to whom the doors of regular industry were closed. They preferred to earn money than to receive it as charity. The pay for the work was only \$1.20 per day for a short day, but they grasped eagerly at this; \$24,606 was expended from the United Charities' relief funds for this purpose, and the money was well spent. The City Bureau of Streets generously furnished supervisors from its regular force.

Chicago's unemployed, numbering in the three months of January, February and March, 1915, from 107,000 to 129,000 each month, lost in wages a total of \$17,973,700, according to a report on unemployment of the Chicago Municipal Markets Commission.

2,000,000 persons were out of work in the United States during the winter of 1914-15, according to a report of the American Association of Labor Legislation.

Some results: "Exhaustion of savings, removal to cheap quarters, piling up of debts until credit was refused, lowering of hard-won standards of living, possible break-up of homes, resort to charity, economic and social waste."

(Paraphrased from "Unemployment Survey," 1914-15, of the American Association of Labor Legislation.)



Irish	2,299	2,224	1,722
Italian	2,428	1,348	975
Lithuanian	488	350	212
Norwegian	240	202	144
Other Countries	203	217	169
Polish	5,490	3,467	1,964
Russian	212	128	116
Swedish	601	565	415
Scotch	281	205	149
Unknown	130	105	203

How They Came To Us

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Applications made by Organizations	15,869	14,587	14,159
Applications made by Individuals...	10,952	9,202	7,247
Applications made by Clients.....	36,152	22,393	15,649
Total Applications	62,973	46,182	37,055

Reports and Visits

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Formal reports to "Sources".....	11,564	11,155	10,896
Visits to or in behalf of families....	78,070	71,114	67,017

Employment

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Temporary, odd or day jobs (times).	977	605	594
Employment that should be regular (Persons)	446	283	301
Relief Work devised and paid for by the U. C., a substitute for direct relief (persons)	6,074	1,191	563

Medical Aid

(Figures mean No. of Persons)

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Ambulance Service	46	32	71
Health Department	70	72	142
Nurses	2,383	1,691	1,512
County Doctor	1,374	1,273	1,392
Private Physician	380	402	193
Dispensaries	3,042	2,878	2,509
Hospitals or Conv. Homes.....	895	1,019	933
Total	8,190	7,367	6,752

Institutional Care
(Except Hospitals)
(Figures mean No. of Persons)

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
City	27	12	16
County	78	66	84
State	14	14	23
Private	656	831	756
Total	775	923	879

Legal Aid

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Police(Persons)	29	22	59
Lawyers(Families)	12	14	58
Societies(Families)	549	713	879
Courts {(Adults)	159	214	347
{(Children)	197	177	244
Total	946	1,140	1,587

Material Relief Procured by U. C. Workers from Other Sources—Practically All of Which Did Not Go Through the U. C. Treasury

It went to poor families in addition to the organization's own outlay of \$193,552.88. In many families the United Charities and other agencies worked co-operatively in relief giving and personal service.

(Figures mean No. of Families)

Material Relief Procured From:

	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Churches	1,260	1,048	1,166
Societies	1,014	894	950
Relatives, Friends, Employers or Benevolent Individuals	4,734	2,288	2,218
Railway Companies	61	102	102
County Agent	1,833	2,068	1,435
Funds to Parents Dept. of Juv. Ct...	124	48	95
Other Organizations	4,375	2,053	1,082
Donations of Goods.....	5,116	2,486	1,973

SUMMER OUTING DEPARTMENT

A.—Recruiting Done by United Charities' District Workers and Transportation arrangements made by the Department.

Country Parties:	Summer of 1915	1914	1913
Women and children sent to farms and Villages.....	1,684	1,848	1,724

Day Outings:

Women and children given day trips on boats, railroads and street cars	3,844	5,420	4,005
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United Charities' Own Camps:

Camp Algonquin	696	1,016	913
Tribune Convalescent Summer Hospital	702	710	600
Camp Harlowarden	76	61	67

Other Camps Open to United Charities:

Arden Shore Camp	1,000	1,021	875
Camp Goodwill	1,365	1,498	1,251
Holiday Home	84	54	54

Total United Charities' Outings.	9,451	11,628	9,489
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B.—Recruiting Done by Co-operating Agencies, but Transportation Arrangements made by the Department.

To camps and country	4,176	3,109	3,104
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Grand Total	13,627	14,737	12,593
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SOME OF THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED IN THE COURSE OF THE WORK WITH DEPENDENT FAMILIES

N. B.—The figures given cover number of instances found of unfortunate conditions easily discernible to the field workers and, of course, do not cover all of the instances of the different types which might have been revealed through more intensive investigation. Even these minimum figures, however, convey the intended conclusion that a modern charity of serious purpose must deal with many different causative factors and obviously must look to many other agencies,—philanthropic, legislative, governmental and industrial,—for co-operative assistance in the solution of the social ills existing among the poor.

Physical	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13
Accident (General)	472	426	519
Accident (Industrial)	208	205	185
Acute Illness	4,018	3,614	3,596
Chronic Physical Disability	1,358	1,149	1,274
Death	662	715	769
Epilepsy	135	147	120
Intemperance	1,146	1,292	1,165
Maternity	3,951	2,530	1,330
Occupational Disease	44	49	49
Old Age	655	518	660
Tuberculosis	1,885	1,584	1,494
Venereal Disease	242	258	168

Mental			
Insanity	355	311	269
Sub-normal Mind	309	330	230
Moral			
Illegitimacy	231	259	278
Imprisonment	589	567	444
Moral Delinquency	362	299	434
Tendency to Beg	374	238	189
Industrial			
Insufficient Earnings	1,715	886	813
Unemployment	13,122	6,325	1,922

CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS

Because the poverty of a great city like Chicago is complicated and shows many different phases, all of which need attention, there have developed many diversified forms of public and private social effort. These co-operate for the most part in splendid harmony. They use each other to the best advantage in connection with their every-day work. The following table shows:

Agencies with Which the United Charities Had Co-operative Relations in 1914-15

Kind of Agency	Number of different Agencies	No. cases reported by them to U. C.	No. cases U. C. reported to them	Total Co-operative contacts
Churches (R. C.)	53	93	79	172
Churches (Protestant) ..	230	824	1,140	1,964
Societies	118	678	888	1,566
Railroad Companies	21	55	219	274
Other Organizations	52	2,080	3,466	5,546
County Agent	1	527	1,639	2,166
Funds to Parents	1	156	146	302
Ambulance Service	1	...	36	36
Health Department	1	102	69	171
Nursing Agencies	7	2,901	2,353	5,254
County Physicians' Department	1	20	1,381	1,401
Private Physician	1	...	395	395
Dispensaries	34	399	3,030	3,429
Hospitals	44	664	868	1,532
City Institutions	2	35	32	67
County Institutions	2	34	70	104
State Institutions	7	55	17	72
Private Institutions	46	440	684	1,124
Legal Fraternity	1	2	11	13
Police Department	1	365	29	394
Legal Societies	13	1,131	543	1,674

Adult Courts	7	1,185	177	1,362
Children's Courts	2	1,569	218	1,787
Private Schools	17	18	107	125
Public Schools	161	769	164	933
Charity Organization So- cieties	229	939	1,060	1,999
Miscellaneous Agencies..	39	561	63	624
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,092	15,602	18,884
				34,486

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We certify that we have audited the Accounts of the United Charities of Chicago for the year ended September 30, 1915, and have found them correct.

Properly authorized vouchers were produced for all disbursements made during the year.

We have examined the Securities in the hands of the Treasurer and have verified the balances of cash on hand and in banks.

The attached balance sheet is in accordance with the books of the United Charities of Chicago and, in our opinion, exhibit a true and correct view of the condition of its affairs as at September 30th, 1915.

Chicago, Illinois, November 18th, 1915.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,
Accountants and Auditors.

UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO

Balance Sheet as at September 30th, 1915

Assets

Real Estate:

Buildings (including Hos-
pital) and equipment
at Algonquin, Illinois.. \$ 45,265.03

House of Social Service:

Cost of Lot\$ 7,012.23
Cost of Building..... 39,133.16

\$ 46,145.39

Less Mortgage 7,500.00 38,645.39 \$ 83,910.42

Invested Funds:

I. Restricted:

Income used for Gen-
eral Purposes..... 271,510.00

Income used for Specific Purposes:			
Mary Crane Nursery.	\$100,000.00		
Titanic Disaster	2,350.27	102,350.27	373,860.27

II. Unrestricted:

(Of which Securities of the par value of \$74,000.00 have been deposited as collateral to secure money borrowed from Bank)....	107,857.58	481,717.85
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Interest in Real Estate:

Estimated Value in Martin Ryerson Trust, Northern Trust Company, Trustee.....	40,000.00
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Interest Accrued on Bonds

Bought on Account of Martha S. Hill Fund....	205.56
--	--------

Cash on Hand and in Bank	14,480.39
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\$620,314.22

UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO

Balance Sheet as at September 30th, 1915

(Continued)

Liabilities

Endowment Fund	\$371,510.00
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Titanic Disaster—Mrs. Wil- ler's Pension Fund.....	\$ 3,000.00
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Add Income received to date	330.10
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\$ 3,330.10

Deduct Pensions paid out to date	1,300.00	2,030.10
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Martin Ryerson Trust Fund (Estimated)	40,000.00
--	-----------

Special Funds:

Relief	2,274.03
Camp Harlowarden	296.71
House of Social Service...	1,905.31

4,476.05

Demand Notes Payable to Bank		67,500.00
Balance		
As per last Balance Sheet..	122,190.88	
Add amount formerly car- ried as Reserve now transferred to General Funds	\$15,000.00	
Bequest received	10,000.00	25,000.00
	<hr/>	147,190.88
Deduct Deficit on current operations for year ended September 30th, 1915....	12,392.81	134,798.07
	<hr/>	\$620,314.22

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS OF THE

UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO

For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 1915

FOREWORD

A correct understanding of the disbursements of a modern charity organization is possible only when its aims and objects are understood. The charter of the United Charities declares that its proper work is to secure information as to "The condition and wants of the poor" (of Chicago); and to put "into practical and efficient operation the best system of relieving and preventing want and pauperism therein."

This is a broad platform and implies the doing of whatever its administrators deem possible with funds at hand against the evils of dependency. It implies the duty of investigating applications for aid, the granting of all forms of relief, personal service in the working out of individual and family problems, publication of printed matter setting forth causes of poverty; activity in connection with preventive movements, such as those against tuberculosis, tenement evils, child labor, etc.

Obviously, therefore, the conception that the United Charities is simply a hand-out relief society is grievously in error, and leads to other errors—e. g., that money spent for anything else than groceries, coal, etc., is improperly spent. The Directors, of course, believe that the giving of the means of sustenance and comfort to the poor is an important and necessary part of our program and everyday work, but they insist that *it is only one part* and not the whole of the program.

Relief plus personal service, plus social measures of many sorts, makes up the program of alleviation and prevention. The following statement aims to set forth clearly the disbursements for one year in various departments engaged in the fulfillment of its broad functions.

[Signed.] THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DISBURSEMENTS

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

(22,105 Families Befriended)

A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE—

1.—SOCIAL SERVICE	95,436.53
RELIEF through an average of 163 workers through the year	
(Dealt with 63,045 applications from 22,105 different families, making 78,068 visits and 11,449	

reports in connection with the work. Secured medical aid for 8,215 persons, legal aid for 938, institutional care for 745, material assistance (for part or whole needs) for 18,308 families (supplementing from United Charities' funds whenever necessary), secured temporary employment 977 times, permanent employment for 446 persons, and created work for 5,989 persons (which was paid for as relief); had 34,486 co-operative contacts (either in receiving or referring families for specialized attention) with 1,091 different social or business agencies. (All this and more was done to alleviate distress and get the poor back on their feet again wherever possible.)

2.—MATERIAL RELIEF \$193,552.83

(Food, fuel, coal, rent, etc., paid out of United Charities' Treasury, but not including a very considerable amount, probably again as relatives, friends, etc., which did not go through our treasury.)

Total for Direct Assistance	\$233,939.41
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B. INDIRECT ASSISTANCE OR ADMINISTRATION—

1.—SERVICES\$ 15,243.33

(Half time of Gen. Supt.; whole time of Gen. Dist. Sec'y; three-fifths time of 14 other persons at the General Office.)

2.—PROVISION OF NINE DISTRICT RELIEF CENTERS

27,759.85

(Together with equipment, rents, stationery, fuel, light, janitor service, etc., and three-fifths of such costs for General Office.)

Total for Indirect Assistance..	*\$43,003.18
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The Balances of the fractional figures used above shown in Schedule No. 11.

TOTAL FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPT.	\$331,092.59
--	--------------

*Covered by gifts specially designated for this purpose and by interest from endowments.

SCHEDULE NO. 2. MARY CRANE NURSERY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Operating the following activities:

Nursery Care (with medical and nursing service), Kindergarten, Playground, for 485 children—19,510 days' care.

Classes for Nursery Maids—28 girls—2,994 days' instruction.

Laundry, Cooking, Sewing Classes — 213 women—2,967 days' instruction.

Dispensary Treatments—1,943 persons—6,531 treatments.

SERVICES of Supt., Assist., 2 teachers, 3 nurses, doctor, cleaners, clerk \$ 7,570.84

MATERIAL AID (food, medicine, etc.) 1,647.71

MAINTENANCE, equipment, repairs, telephone, stationery, etc.... 5,333.04

TOTAL *\$14,551.59

*\$3,712.20 of this represents special gifts from members of the Crane family and others—\$4,565.00 income from a special endowment and \$942.31 fees, etc. Balance of \$5,332.08 supplied out of United Charities' treasury.

SCHEDULE NO. 3. GENERAL COUNTRY OUTINGS

Work Done—

Children sent to 1,000 farmers living near 104 towns in 7 states 1,684

Mothers and children sent to Arden Shore, Camp Goodwill and Holiday Home 2,449

Mothers and children sent out for other agencies for whom we secured the transportation 4,176

Day outings on boat lines and trolley cars arranged by this department.... 3,844

TOTAL 12,153

This department also arranged for transportation of parties to our Camp Algonquin and Tribune Hospital, as detailed in Schedules No. 4 and No. 5 and for our Camp Harlowarden as detailed in Schedule No. 6.

SERVICES OF DIRECTOR, Asst., stenographer, office boy, and proportion of district visitors' salaries \$4,095.87

Traveling expenses, telephone, printed matter, etc. 1,449.64

Total *\$5,545.51

*\$1,000 of this was a special gift from the "Chicago Daily News."

SCHEDULE NO. 4. CAMP ALGONQUIN

Work Done—

696 mothers and children given ten-day outings at this beautiful spot on Fox River, 40 miles from Chicago.

SERVICES of superintendent, nurses, attendants and all other help.....\$1,149.57

PROVISIONS 1,314.56

EQUIPMENT, repairs, telephone, livery, stationery, etc. 969.70

Total\$3,433.83

SCHEDULE NO. 5. TRIBUNE SUMMER HOSPITAL At Algonquin, Ill.

Work Done—

702 mothers and children, mostly convalescents, given a chance for recovery, with doctor and nurses in attendance. The period of stay ranged from one week to six weeks.

SERVICES OF superintendent, physician, nurses and other help..... \$1,473.81

PROVISIONS 1,168.49

EQUIPMENT, repairs, telephone, livery, stationery, etc. 1,000.95

Total*\$3,643.25

*\$1,000 of this was a special gift from the "Chicago Tribune."

SCHEDULE NO. 6. CAMP HARLOWARDEN

For Children Disposed to Tuberculosis

Work Done—

76 boys and girls under care of doctor and nurses given a chance for their lives. Most of these children stayed all summer. The entire group gained a total of 328 lbs.

SERVICES of superintendent, nurses, etc. \$ 973.03

PROVISIONS 1,132.06

EQUIPMENT, laundry, telephone, fuel, livery, etc. 764.02

Total*\$2,869.11

*All of this was raised as a special fund by the United Charities' Stock Yards District Council.

SCHEDULE NO. 7. SOCIAL SERVICE REGISTRATION BUREAU

(A Clearing House for furthering co-operation and preventing duplication and waste. Founded in 1909 by the United Charities, which still houses it, provides about 68% of the cost and oversees the work, although a committee representing the registering agencies has general executive management.

Work Done—

139,873 registrations entered by 144 different agencies, public and private. 166,266 reports and notifications sent out.	
SERVICES of superintendent, assistant clerks, etc.	\$7,074.73
LIGHT, rent, telephone, stationery, equipment	2,103.11
Total	*\$9,177.84

*Of this \$2,884.01 was paid by the registering agencies, the balance by the United Charities.

SCHEDULE NO. 8.

TRIBUNE FREE ICE FUND

Work Done—

848,100 lbs. of ice delivered to 3,620 poor families.	
SERVICES, STATIONERY, TELEPHONE	\$ 415.30
ICE	3,341.42
Total	*\$3,756.72

*Covered wholly by special fund raised by the "Chicago Tribune."

SCHEDULE NO. 9.

HOUSE OF SOCIAL SERVICE 734 W. 47th St.

Shelters—

Besides the United Charities Stock Yards District Office, the Visiting Nurses Association Station, Branch of the Lying-In Dispensary, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Dispensary, and in the summer an Infant Welfare Station, all of them paying moderate rentals.

SERVICES of caretaker, switchboard operator, etc.	\$ 708.50
FUEL, light, telephone, repairs, interest on mortgage.....	1,272.68
Total	*\$1,981.18

*Whole amount covered by rentals and reimbursements from tenants.

SCHEDULE NO. 10.

HOMELESS MEN DEPARTMENT

(Conducted as a separate department for two months of the year only, when most of the work was discontinued under agreement with Municipal Lodging House authorities.)

Work Done.

69 Men befriended in various ways (some of them through many months) by workers in the Family Relief and Rehabilitation Department.	
SERVICES	\$ 108.63
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE.....	617.15
Total	\$ 725.78

SCHEDULE NO. 11

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE HEADQUARTERS, 168 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE. AND CHARGEABLE TO GENERAL SUPERVISION OF ALL ACTIVITIES COVERED BY SCHEDULES NO. 2 TO NO. 10, INCLUSIVE, I. E., OTHER THAN FOR THE FAMILY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT, THE LATTER BEING SHOWN IN SCHEDULE NO. 1.

All these Disbursements are covered by gifts specially designated for this purpose and by interest from endowments.

Special Activities conducted from Headquarters and not specially referred to in Schedules No. 1 to No. 10 are the Social Service Library and Reading Room, Charity Information Bureau, Department of Educational and Publicity Work, Department of Field Training for Students in Social Work, Department of Volunteer Service and Department of Social Welfare Promotion (such as legislation to relieve unemployment, to secure care for the feeble-minded, etc.)

1.—SERVICES	\$9,562.22
(One-half of the time of the General Superintendent and two-fifths of the time of fourteen other employees.	
2.—Two-fifths of the cost of rent, light, telephones, stationery, equipment, etc., of General Office	5,484.16
	\$15,046.38

SCHEDULE NO 12.

RESUME OF DISBURSEMENTS

Schedule No. 1—Dept. of Family Relief and Rehabilitation.....	\$331,992.59
Schedule No. 2—Mary Crane Nursery and Training School.....	14,551.59
Schedule No. 3—General Country Outings	5,545.51
Schedule No. 4—Camp Algonquin..	3,433.83
Schedule No. 5—Tribune Summer Hospital	3,643.25
Schedule No. 6—Camp Harlowarden	2,869.11
Schedule No. 7—Social Service Registration Bureau	9,177.84
Schedule No. 8—Tribune Free Ice Fund	3,756.72
Schedule No. 9—House of Social Service	1,981.18
Schedule No. 10—Homeless Men Department	725.78
Schedule No. 11—General Administration and proportion of maintenance of General Office.....	15,046.38

Grand total of disbursements covering 29 activities in all the departments referred to heretofore\$392,723.78

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Officers

*President—

First Vice-President—Julius Rosenwald.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

Secretary—Charles A. Munroe.

Treasurer—David R. Forgan.

General Superintendent—Eugene T. Lies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires in 1916

Walter S. Brewster

Benjamin Carpenter

R. T. Crane, Jr.

Howard Elting

Mrs. James L. Houghteling

Sherman C. Kingsley

Potter Palmer, Jr.

Homer E. Tinsman

Term Expires in 1917

Miss Jane Addams

Mrs. Emmons Blaine

J. J. Dau

L. A. Goddard

B. H. Marshall

L. Wilbur Messer

Mrs. Potter Palmer

Julius Rosenwald

Howard Shaw

William R. Stirling

Harry A. Wheeler

Term Expires in 1918

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen

Wm. McCormick Blair

W. H. Bush

Charles W. Folds

Mitchell D. Follansbee

Arthur L. Farwell

David R. Forgan

N. B. Higbie

Nathan William MacChesney

Charles A. Munroe

Charles A. Paltzer

*Prof. Charles R. Henderson was President from May 22, 1913, to date of his death, March 29, 1915.

*Benjamin Stickney Cable was President from April 29, 1915, to date of his death, September 27, 1915.

OFFICES OF THE UNITED CHARITIES

The General Office of the United Charities is at 168 North Michigan Avenue. Telephone, Randolph 7160. From this office the work of the districts and departments is supervised. It also houses the Financial, Publicity, Outing and Social Service Registration Departments. The office of the General Superintendent, Eugene T. Lies, is in this building.

The Branch Offices are located as follows:

Calumet—2955 E. 91st St.; Miss Ava D. Steele, Supt. South Chicago 845, South Chicago 1381.

Central—2804 Michigan Ave.; Miss Myra B. VanNstrand, Supt. Calumet 4980, Randolph 7160.

***De Koven**—1818 Selden St.; Miss Rose J. McHugh, Supt. West 2188, Randolph 7160.

Englewood—226 W. 63rd St.; Miss Gertrude McCleery, Supt. Wentworth 942.

***Garfield Park**—3037 Walnut St.; Miss Elizabeth S. Dixon, Supt. Kedzie 573.

***Haymarket**—1701 W. Grand Ave.; Miss Faith Wyatt, Supt. Haymarket 6313.

Lower North—1418 N. La Salle St.; Mrs. Louise M. Flower, Supt. Superior 3398, Randolph 7160.

Northern—738 Fullerton Ave.; Mrs. Florence J. Brown, Supt. Lincoln 1886.

Northwestern—1255 N. Robey St.; Miss Louise McGuire, Supt. Humboldt 36, Humboldt 37.

Southwestern—2123 S. Ashland Ave.; Miss Jeanie Dean Brown, Supt. Canal 1900.

Stock Yards—734 W. 47th St.; Mr. Ralph J. Reed, Supt. Drover 5480.

Mary Crane Nursery—818 Gilpin Place; Miss Myrn Brockett, Supt. Monroe 6231.

*These three districts formerly made up the West Side District, which was too large for efficient work. After careful consideration through a period of three years, the Board of Directors decided to make the change, which went into effect December 1, 1915.

CALUMET DISTRICT—

WEST PULLMAN COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. Edward J. Murray.

Rev. Breles	Mrs. D. L. Jones
Mrs. C. S. Barsalou	Mrs. Ernest Ingram
Mrs. R. W. Carrington	Miss Rose Pesta
Rev. Wm. Cawardine	Miss Sibbett
Mrs. C. L. Chase	Mrs. A. J. Smith
Mrs. W. L. Ford	Rev. C. K. Stockwell
Mrs. J. R. Holton	Mrs. A. J. Ton

UNIVERSITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH TWELVE

Chairman: Mr. C. F. Weller.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Child	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pahlman
Dr. and Mrs. Elfrinck	Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Scott
Dr. Blanche Elfrinck	Mrs. C. F. Weller
Miss Mabel Ellis	Mr. Edward Winston
Rev. O. C. Helming	Col. and Mrs. T. W. Winston
Mrs. Frank Huntoon	Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Winston

PALMER PARK COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. S. Cassner.

Mrs. Burton J. Ashley	Mr. Carl Morgan
Mrs. W. C. Austin	Mr. Ellis Morris
Mrs. W. H. Brown	Rev. Clyde McGee

Mr. D. R. Bryant
 Mrs. B. M. Barnes
 Mrs. Bruster
 Rev. F. F. Farmiloe
 Mr. Grimes
 Rev. J. H. Hedstrom
 Mr. T. C. Hill
 Mrs. C. D. Hill
 Mrs. Heimbeck
 Mrs. D. D. Luckenbill
 Mr. D. R. Martin

Mr. Malta
 Mrs. T. Schmidt
 Miss Searing
 Mrs. Teft
 Rev. R. O. Thomas
 Mrs. R. A. Viall
 Mrs. Anna Werner
 Mrs. Geo. A. Wood
 Mrs. H. N. Tolles
 Mrs. Redmand
 Mrs. Paul Heineman

WOODLAWN COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. John McClurkin.

Miss Eva Anderson
 Mrs. Bateman
 Mr. A. Bennett
 Mrs. Bolford
 Mr. W. A. Burns
 Mrs. Bucholz
 Dr. Edward Curtis
 Mrs. R. E. Davis
 Mr. H. A. Decker
 Mrs. Frank Drake
 Mrs. Dowd
 Mrs. Alvan Dorset
 Mrs. W. A. Eaton
 Dr. Falker
 Mrs. Rodelich Findley
 Mr. G. F. Fleming
 Mrs. Foss
 Mrs. A. F. Hanson
 Mrs. S. Harrington
 Mrs. Hyle
 Mrs. Hanah Jones
 Mrs. Kempster
 Miss G. Krohn

Miss J. Lorette
 Mrs. McFarlane
 Mrs. McGunder
 Mrs. Meyers
 Mrs. Geo. Miller
 Miss O'Connell
 Mrs. Howard Ogden
 Miss Louise Pearson
 Miss E. Perry
 Mrs. Ramage
 Mrs. Grant Relton
 Mrs. Reynolds
 Miss Richards
 Mrs. M. Russell
 Mrs. Jno. Ryan
 Mrs. Howe Smith
 Mrs. Lincoln Smith
 Dr. Paulina Smith
 Mrs. Stirton
 Mrs. Tiffany
 Rev. E. Warrell
 Mrs. C. Weller
 Mrs. Frank Winston

Has also a Conference of social workers from some public and private agencies working in the district.

CENTRAL DISTRICT—

MEN'S COUNCIL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. Fred Drane.

Mr. William Culver
 Mr. O. M. Howard
 Mrs. O. M. Howard
 Dr. F. L. B. Jenney

Mr. Douglas McReynolds
 Mr. Angus R. Shannon
 Mr. Samuel R. Wells

WOMAN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. Angus R. Shannon.

Mrs. H. S. Evans	Mrs. James D. Small
Mrs. Hamlin Garland	Mrs. Lorado Taft
Mrs. Wallace Heckman	Mrs. Samuel Wells
Mrs. O. M. Howard	

Has also a Conference of social workers from some public and private agencies working in the district.

DE KOVEN DISTRICT—

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. John F. Urie.

Miss Edith Abbott	Miss Katherine McFadon
Miss Ellen M. Allen	Mr. James Mullenbach
Miss Mary Amberg	Mrs. H. T. Lewis
Miss Jessie Binford	Miss Marie T. Phelan
Mrs. Ralph Bourne	Miss Marion Prentiss
Miss Jessie Breeze	Mrs. James E. Quan
Miss Myrn Brockett	Mr. John E. Ransom
Miss Marion Curtiss	Mrs. Earle H. Reynolds
Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Cuni- berti	Miss Sarah I. Roth
Miss Cunningham	Miss Amelia Sears
Miss Edna Foley	Mrs. P. A. Schriver
Miss Bertha Freeman	Miss Almeda Sweeney
Miss Marian Hindman	Rev. S. L. Talakson
Miss Helen Kelley	Miss Agnes Talcott
Mrs. Esther Kohn	Miss Elnora Thomson
Mrs. E. J. McCarthy	Miss Virginia Whitehead
Miss Mary Morey	Mrs. Bradford Whiting

ENGLEWOOD DISTRICT—

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

President—Homer E. Tinsman.

Vice-President—Milton S. Lamoreaux,

Secretary—William G. Colvin.

Hon. McKenzie Cleland	Miss Anna Nichols
James G. Elsdon	Rev. Gideon S. Ohslund
Rev. A. P. Flors, Ph. D.	Mrs. Wm. C. Pearce
Earl C. Hales	Mr. William L. Sharp
Charles F. Jones	Mr. Harry A. Timmons

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. A. J. Sittig.

Mrs. E. A. Bantz	Mrs. B. F. Paine
Mrs. Edward T. Bent	Mrs. Ervin A. Rice
Mrs. W. D. Bowen	Mrs. J. D. A. Ritchie

Mrs. H. F. Budget
 Miss Nellie Curtis
 Mrs. Belle Donn
 Mrs. Harry Irvin
 Mrs. John Jacobs
 Miss Hilma Johnson
 Mrs. Jas. B. Middaugh
 Mrs. William W. Munsell
 Miss Niswander
 Mrs. William C. Pearce
 Mrs. J. R. Price

Mrs. M. A. Ryan
 Mrs. Charles Schiff
 Mrs. L. K. Scotford
 Mrs. J. C. Steere
 Mrs. J. B. Teesdale
 Mrs. Harry A. Timmons
 Mrs. Harriet Van der Vaarte
 Mrs. C. M. Woodman
 Mrs. H. D. Wright
 Mrs. N. R. Wright
 Mrs. Margaret Zimmer

FRIENDLY VISITORS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Miss Gertrude Andrews
 Mrs. Amott
 Mrs. M. B. Boyce
 Mrs. D. V. Colbert
 Mr. Milton E. Cornell
 Miss Dodge
 Miss Emma I. Jackson

Miss Jane Maynard
 Mrs. E. D. McFarland
 Mr. J. Lang
 Mrs. Rigdon
 Miss Grace Rohn
 Miss Laura Stephens
 Mr. Earl Reeve

GARFIELD PARK DISTRICT—

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Dr. Floyd I. Beckwith.

Mrs. H. Ahlf
 Mrs. Edward E. Arnold
 Mrs. Robert L. Beattie
 Mrs. Jos. W. Black
 Mrs. A. T. Bryan
 Mrs. C. R. Camp
 Rev. H. L. Cawthorne
 Mrs. Payson L. Curtiss
 Miss Ethel Davis
 Rev. John R. Dornhoefer
 Mrs. Madeline Edwards
 Mrs. Jacob Foster
 Mrs. Perry Fluegel
 Mrs. John P. Garner
 Rev. C. A. Gage
 Mrs. Geo. Hannon
 Mrs. E. L. Holmes
 Rev. Frank A. Hosmer
 Mrs. J. R. Jones

Rev. C. R. W. Kegley
 Rev. Ralph D. Kearns
 Mrs. R. G. Knapp
 Miss M. Lindsmith
 Mrs. Willis M. Lyman
 Mrs. F. E. Mack
 Mrs. S. J. McLaren
 Mrs. J. C. Moore
 Miss Alice Murphy
 Mrs. Edward Poltrock
 Mrs. Anna H. Pomeroy
 Mrs. John Purves
 Rev. Edwin J. Randall
 Mrs. C. A. Roberts
 Mrs. Rogers
 Mrs. Eulalie Schneider
 Mrs. E. J. Stewart
 Mrs. Eliza Varnell
 Miss Minnie C. Weber

HAYMARKET DISTRICT—

DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rev. Fred A. Moore.

Rev. Benj. F. Aldrich	Very Rev. Dean Walter S. Pond
Mrs. Fannie Blynd	Miss Marion Prentiss
Miss Jessie Breeze	Mrs. W. G. Reeder
Miss Julia Carter	Mrs. Ella Rogers
Miss Winnifred Collins	Rev. George J. Searles
Miss Adah Collins	Mrs. James Sheil
Mrs. Antoinette Cone	Rev. W. Clyde Smith
Mrs. O. B. Curtiss	Miss Florence A. Spencer
Mrs. Eleanor Erickson	Father Kendall Severance
Miss Luella Graf	Miss Loa Taylor
Miss Libby Greenwood	Miss Elnora Thomson
Miss E. M. Hannon	Miss Florence Towne
Sister Jeanette	Rev. Bartholomew Tron
Miss Helen Jewell	Mrs. Anna Watkins
Miss Cornelia Jones	Miss Elise Walther
Mrs. Rhoda Leach	Miss Sue E. Welch
Miss C. Louise Lewis	Mr. C. J. Wellman
Mrs. H. T. Lewis	Miss Elizabeth Westphall
Mrs. Elizabeth McDonagh	Sister Mary Wilhelmina
Miss Kathleen Moore	
Miss Mabel Nelson	

Has two Conferences of Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Nurses and United Charities workers.

LOWER NORTH DISTRICT—

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. Walter S. Brewster.

Glenn D. Adams	Mrs. Rudolph W. Holmes
Emmons J. Alden	Mrs. Wm. P. Hunt
Rev. Jos. Anastasi	Rev. Norman Hutton
Mrs. Wm. Baum	Mrs. W. W. Jaques
Mrs. R. A. Bond	Father Louis
Mrs. Maude Boyes	Mrs. Marie Leavitt
Mrs. R. R. Cable	Miss Elizabeth Love
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter	Mrs. Wm. M. Lemoyne
Mrs. Benj. Carpenter	Mrs. Robt. McFadon
Mr. Chambers	Mr. C. A. MacWhorter
Mrs. Edwin H. Clarke	Mrs. Francis Mannierre
Mrs. W. P. Conger	Rev. J. Miller
Miss Mabel Dick	Mrs. Elizabeth Ricker
Mrs. M. D. Follansbee	Miss Rozet
Mrs. Edw. A. Furst	Mr. P. M. Scott
Mrs. Paul Gardner	Sister Christophine

Mrs. John Garibaldi
Mrs. Chas. Curley
Mrs. Graham Harris
Mrs. Wm. S. Hime
Mrs. Wm. H. Hubbard

Rev. Wm. B. Stoskopf
Rev. Timothy D. Stone
Mrs. Russell Tyson
Rev. E. L. Williams

SEWING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. Wm. Prescott Hunt.

Miss Chandler	Mrs. George S. Payson
Mrs. S. T. Child	Mrs. A. F. Peabody
Mrs. Howard Elting	Mrs. Charles Pope
Mrs. Henry Hooper	Mrs. Geo. H. Taylor

Chairman, School Committee—Mrs. Edwin H. Clark.

Chairman, Church Committee—Mrs. W. F. Conger.

Has also a conference of social workers from public and private agencies working in the district.

NORTHERN DISTRICT—

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Adams	Mr. and Mrs. Maurice O'Connor
Mr. and Mrs. R. Atherton	
Mr. W. R. Baird	Hon. and Mrs. Harry Olson
Mr. and Mrs. Springer H. Brooks	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Packard
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Broomell	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Palmer
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullock	Mr. and Mrs. S. Peabody
Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Cobb	Mr. and Mrs. Burr Robbins
Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Cavanagh	Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Redheffer
Miss Ruth Dennis	Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Schuchardt
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dennis	Mrs. Dunlap Smith
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Evans	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. Spoor
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Eustice	Mr. and Mrs. John L. Shortall
Dr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Gray	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. and Mrs. Burrell D. Jones	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Tuttle
Dr. and Mrs. Gustave L. Kaufman	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vilas
Mr. A. S. Maltman	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wettling
Dr. and Mrs. Orville McMichael	Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Winslow
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. More	Miss Sophie Winslow
Miss Elizabeth Mundie	Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Watkins

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. Dunlap Smith.

Mrs. R. Atherton	Mrs. A. E. Littlejohn
Rev. Bergs	Mrs. W. H. Laham
Mrs. Frank A. Benson	Mrs. Benj. Lowenmeyer

Mrs. S. H. Brooks
 Mrs. F. E. Broomell
 Mrs. Z. P. Brosseau
 Mrs. Fred F. Bullen
 Mrs. Rufus Brett
 Dr. W. S. P. Bryan
 Mrs. Has. A. Campbell
 Mrs. Harry L. Cavanagh
 Mrs. E. L. Cox
 Mrs. H. A. Cronin
 Mrs. F. E. Culver
 Miss Ruth Dennis
 Rev. T. F. Dornblaser
 Rev. J. Scott Ebersole
 Miss E. Edmonds
 Mrs. W. A. Evans
 Mrs. J. L. Fyffe
 Mrs. P. Garrity
 Mrs. E. T. Gundlach
 Miss Lulu Harnstrom
 Mrs. Huntington Henry
 Mrs. Berry Hiss
 Mrs. Carrie Norton Hopkins
 Mrs. W. W. Jacques
 Mrs. Burrell D. Jones
 Mr. Geo. I. Jones
 Mrs. O. Theo. Johnson
 Miss Sara King
 Miss Pauline Kelley

Mrs. Walter D. Main
 Mrs. Louis Mason
 Miss McConochie
 Mrs. Orville McMichael
 Mrs. Claire E. More
 Miss Elizabeth Mundie
 Miss Maud Murphy
 Rev. John D. McLauchlan
 Mrs. Maurice O'Connor
 Mrs. Harry Olson
 Mrs. Geo. Packard
 Mrs. Robert Palmer
 Mrs. S. Peabody
 Mrs. Fred P. Pool
 Miss Mae Preston
 Mrs. Thos. Prindiville
 Rev. Edward Reiner
 Mrs. A. B. Roseboom
 Mrs. Chas. H. Remen
 Mrs. Raymond L. Redheffer
 Mrs. R. F. Schuchardt
 Mr. Thos. W. Sprowles
 Miss Harriet Steel
 Mrs. Arthur J. Strawson
 Mrs. Geo. W. Tuttle
 Miss Adelaide Walsh
 Mrs. J. J. Wettling
 Mrs. Wire Ward
 Mrs. Jesse M. Watkins

NORTHWEST DISTRICT—

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Miss Carrie B. Wilson.

Rev. Jos. L. Albritton
 Mrs. Mary E. Alloway
 Rev. Asbjom C. Anda
 Mrs. Edward W. Applegate
 Mrs. Oscar A. Babbe
 Mrs. Marion Bate
 Miss Edith Bauersfeld
 Miss Hannah Beyer
 Miss Jessie Binford
 Mr. Raymond C. Booth
 Mrs. Fred Bulley
 Mrs. Chas. T. Chandler
 Mr. George Collett
 Mrs. Adam W. Crawford

Mrs. Julius Koop
 Miss Pearl LeCompte
 Mrs. Addie M. Lancaster
 Mrs. Mary L. Loftus
 Mrs. Hugh A. McCreddie
 Miss Della Milligan
 Mrs. Alyce S. Mielke
 Miss Kathryn Moore
 Miss Mary Netzel
 Rev. William J. Ohan
 Rev. Melvin E. Olson
 Mrs. Abbie Parmelee
 Mrs. Ray S. Parish
 Mrs. Clara Plucinski

Miss Edna Dovenmuehl
 Mrs. Carrie M. Dunbar
 Mrs. Eleanor Ericson
 Miss Surrilda Ellis
 Mrs. Louise B. Esch
 Rev. John S. Geipel
 Mrs. Mary Geshkiewicz
 Mrs. Lucy Giniocchio
 Mrs. Edwin W. Gray
 Mrs. William E. Higbee
 Rev. William H. Huber
 Mrs. Margaret Johnson
 Miss Olivia Johnson
 Mrs. Emma E. Jones

Miss Marion Prentiss
 Mrs. N. Rydstrom
 Dr. and Mrs. Moses Sahud
 Mrs. Henry Schroeder
 Miss Marian E. Shepard
 Miss Eleanor Stewart
 Mrs. Kickham
 Miss Ulalia Sneider
 Miss Elise Walther
 Miss Edith Warren
 Mr. and Mrs. Cyrenus J. Wellman
 Rev. Grover C. Whimsett
 Dr. and Mrs. James Williams

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Cyrenus J. Wellman.

Andrew Bisek
 Thomas E. Bodin
 Raymond C. Booth
 Rev. Frank Bush
 Dr. Herman Frankel
 Horace M. Herrick
 George B. Masslich

James J. Otley
 Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz
 John E. Ransom
 Arthur E. Sinclair
 John H. Stube
 Albert E. Webster

IRVING PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. Arthur Haarstad.

Mrs. Harry Baldwin
 Mrs. Alvin Brandt
 Mrs. Christian Callsen
 Mrs. Albert Closset
 Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Conybear
 Mrs. Ella Bunting
 Mrs. William F. Degen
 Miss Ethel Dickenson
 Mr. and Mrs. John Dymond
 Mrs. Rena Elrod
 Mrs. Jennie M. Gager
 Mrs. George W. Gambrill
 Mr. Arthur Haarstad
 Mrs. George Haberer
 Rev. Norman B. Henderson
 Mrs. Charles Howe
 Mrs. J. Humphrey
 Mrs. Arthur Jennings
 Mrs. Arthur Kaufman

Mrs. Harnish MacCrimmon
 Dr. and Mrs. J. Fennell McKee
 Mrs. Herbert Merrill
 Mrs. William H. Okeson
 Mrs. Ada S. Percival
 Mrs. Fred Pettibone
 Mrs. Carrie Patterson
 Father James F. Ryan
 Mrs. E. Schaenberg
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Starr
 Mrs. John E. Van Natta
 Mrs. Edward P. Van Harlinger
 Dr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Watson
 Dr. and Mrs. Ewald Weber
 Mrs. Arthur Wilkinson
 Mr. Fred Wirth

POLISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Judge Edmund Jarecki.

Miss Mary Baronowski	Mr. John Kowalski
James Ciemnik	Theodore M. Helmski
Miss Josephine Franciszak	Mr. Thomas Lasecki
Miss Adelaide Gourecki	Mr. Ludwig Lesnicki
Miss Marie Gourecki	Atty. Zygmund Mirosłowski
Mrs. Mary Geshkiewicz	Mr. Stephen Napieralski
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hellmuth	Mr. and Mrs. John Nering
Mrs. Stephen Hryniewiecki	Mrs. Mary Osuch
Miss Helen Jablonski	Mrs. Mieczysław
Dr. and Mrs. Bronisław Klarkowski	Mrs. Clara Plucinski
Atty. and Mrs. Stanley Kodis	Mr. John Skibinski
Miss Lillian Kopanski	Mr. Thaddeus Sleszynski
Mr. and Mrs. William Kostorzewski	Dr. Henry Slominski
	Mr. Theodore Szmergalski
	Mr. Alexander Szneider
	Miss Sophie Warszawski
Has also a Conference of nurses and United Charities workers.	

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT—

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mr. Thomas W. Allinson.

Mrs. Ella Allen	Rev. Leaman
Miss Ruth Austin	Mrs. Lula H. Law
Miss Jessie Binford	Mrs. Esther Miller
Miss Kathryn Canfield	Miss Harriet Ryan
Mr. W. J. Carey	Miss Alice Rowell
Miss Eva Doniat	Miss Minnie Sorrenson
Mrs. Agda Felice	Miss Rose Smetanka
Miss Lucile Hall	Miss Evelyn Smith
Mrs. F. Hinz	Miss Irma Simon
Rev. Wilbert J. Horner	Miss Clara Tigay
Mrs. Marie Hutter	Mr. Sidney Teller
Miss Bertha Howell	Miss Martha Walb
Miss Anna Hudak	Miss Katherine Wilson
Immigrants Prot. League	

STOCK YARDS DISTRICT—

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

President—Mr. Harold F. White,
Honorary President—Mr. D. M. Lord,
Vice-President—Mr. Nathan B. Higbie,
Secretary—Miss Louise Fairman.

Miss Ruth Agar	Mr. Geo. B. McKibben
Mr. E. Scott Bedford	Hon. Wm. H. McSurely

Mr. Geo. M. Benedict
 Mr. Abraham Bowers
 Mrs. H. N. Byllesby
 Mrs. Joseph P. Cobb
 Mr. Hugh A. Cole
 Miss Naomi Donnelley
 Mr. Donald B. Douglas
 Mrs. Marvin A. Farr
 Dr. Chas. W. Gilkey
 Dr. Jas. A. Harvey
 Mrs. John Hattstaedt
 Rev. Oscar C. Helming
 Mr. Henry B. Hilton
 Mr. Norton D. Hull
 Mr. Wm. H. Jackson
 Mr. Arthur G. Leonard
 Mr. A. G. Lester
 Mrs. Stephen T. Mather
 Dr. A. J. McCarthney
 Miss Mary McDowell

Dr. Chas. Bayard Mitchell
 Mr. Edward Morris, Jr.
 Miss Theresa Neuburger
 Mrs. John O'Connor
 Mr. J. J. O'Connor
 Mr. Chas. H. Otis
 Mr. Chas. W. Paltzer
 Mrs. W. H. Reed
 Mr. A. F. Shiverick
 Miss Helen T. Sunny
 Mrs. Milton Shirk
 Mr. Geo. D. Smith
 Mr. Harold H. Swift
 Rev. Geo. H. Thomas
 Miss Mary Walsh
 Mrs. C. B. Whipple
 Mr. F. Edson White
 Mr. Thos. E. Wilson
 Mr. H. A. Williams

ADVISORY AND FRIENDLY VISITING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rev. W. H. Moore.

Miss Ruth Agar
 Miss Josephine Brady
 Mrs. Louise Collins
 Miss Ruth Coen
 Miss Jane Chaffee
 Mrs. Fred Clay
 Mrs. Wm. A. Campbell
 Mrs. Jos. Cobb
 Mrs. F. H. Drake
 Mrs. Alfred E. Detwiller
 Mrs. Mary Ellickson
 Mrs. Gerald Fitzgibbons
 Mrs. V. Falkeneau
 Mrs. David Hart
 Miss Clara Hallwachs
 Mr. W. H. Jackson
 Mrs. Phoebe Keith
 Mrs. C. S. Knight
 Mr. D. M. Lord
 Mrs. Fred Moore

Miss Marie Merrill
 Rev. W. F. McDermott
 Miss Olivia Mueller
 Miss Susanna McConnell
 Miss M. McCorquodale
 Miss Theresa Neuburger
 Mrs. F. B. O'Gallagher
 Mrs. C. H. Otis
 Mrs. A. A. Paddon
 Prof. Robert Park, and Mrs.
 Park
 Mrs. M. S. Ryan
 Mrs. Milton Shirk
 Miss Emily Skorupa
 Mrs. E. C. Taylor
 Mrs. R. E. Tearse
 Miss Maud Williams
 Mrs. Leigh Wickham
 Mrs. S. W. Williams
 Miss Nettie Zollinger

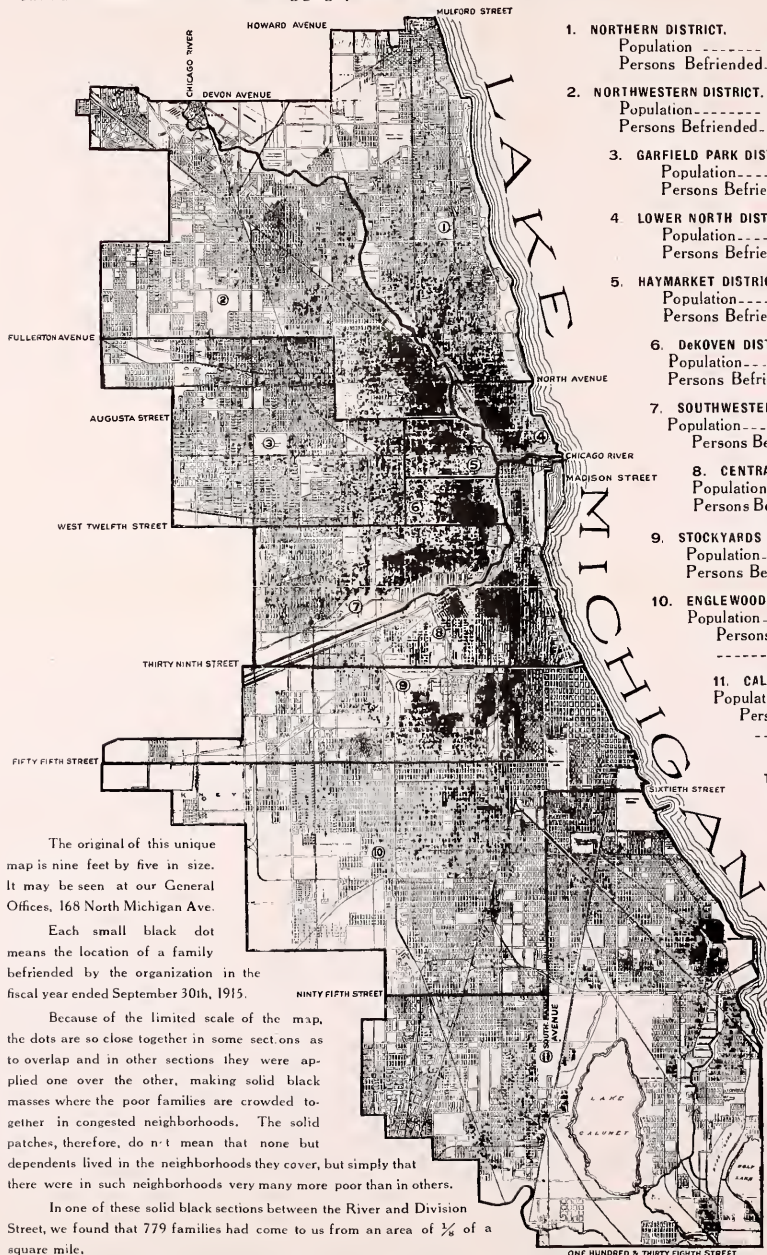
Has also a Conference of Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Nurses and United Charities workers.



UNITED CHARITIES SPOT MAP

NOTE: The population of the district areas was estimated. The figures of number of persons befriended are accurate. They indicate that one person out of every twenty-five living in Chicago was befriended by the United Charities in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1915.

The black boundaries enclose the following geographical districts:



1. NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Population----- 360,000
Persons Befriended----- 7,140
2. NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.
Population----- 310,500
Persons Befriended----- 14,400
3. GARFIELD PARK DISTRICT.
Population----- 320,500
Persons Befriended----- 3,536
4. LOWER NORTH DISTRICT.
Population----- 100,000
Persons Befriended----- 8,330
5. HAYMARKET DISTRICT.
Population----- 100,000
Persons Befriended----- 4,994
6. DeKOVEN DISTRICT.
Population----- 100,000
Persons Befriended----- 7,917
7. SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.
Population----- 324,100
Persons Befriended 11,680
8. CENTRAL DISTRICT.
Population - 230,000
Persons Befriended 12,482
9. STOCKYARDS DISTRICT.
Population - 264,400
Persons Befriended 12,354
10. ENGLEWOOD DISTRICT.
Population - 196,000
Persons Befriended
----- 4,619
11. CALUMET DISTRICT.
Population - 204,500
Persons Befriended
----- 12,833

**TOTAL PERSONS
BEFRIENDED
100,285**

The original of this unique map is nine feet by five in size. It may be seen at our General Offices, 168 North Michigan Ave.

Each small black dot means the location of a family befriended by the organization in the fiscal year ended September 30th, 1915.

Because of the limited scale of the map, the dots are so close together in some sections as to overlap and in other sections they were applied one over the other, making solid black masses where the poor families are crowded together in congested neighborhoods. The solid patches, therefore, do not mean that none but dependents lived in the neighborhoods they cover, but simply that there were in such neighborhoods very many more poor than in others.

In one of these solid black sections between the River and Division Street, we found that 779 families had come to us from an area of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile.



EXCERPT FROM LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY TO CHARLES S. LOCH WHO FOR
38 YEARS WAS SECRETARY OF THE LONDON,
ENGLAND, CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,
THE FIRST PHILANTHROPIC AGENCY OF ITS
KIND IN THE WORLD. MR. LOCH RETIRED
FROM ACTIVE SERVICE OCT. 12, 1914, AND WAS
MADE A BARONET BY KING GEORGE V IN 1915.

“Charity, if it is to deserve the name, must be thoughtful,
discriminating and sympathetic, and must shrink from no
trouble to attain its real ends; all assistance, whether public
or private, should be so applied as not merely to relieve ne-
cessity, but to elevate character and promote feelings of self-
respect and civic obligation.”

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to The United Charities of Chicago,
a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, the
sum of Dollars.

.....

You Can Help

- 1—By consulting us in regard to families who need any kind of help.
- 2—By undertaking part or the whole of the monthly pension of some particular family concerning whom we shall send full information.
- 3—By sending for our educational publications and reports and lending your influence for the preventive measures we are urging.
- 4—By lending some of your time to social service through our district committees.
- 5—By giving us substantial financial assistance for our various departments, with our assurance that your desires as to the special use of your contribution will be sacredly respected.

The United Charities of Chicago is endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce Subscriptions Investigating Committee for the regular period ending November, 1916.

This organization is supported wholly by the voluntary contributions of citizens who believe in its work.